TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WHERLY SUN, terried horrow morning, must be handed in this even-

AS GOOD FOR 1894 AS FOR 1899.

The Piedge of a Great Partr's Patth. We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, s robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the feec. We declare it to a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constibette nal power to impose and collect tariff duties. except for the purpose of resence only; and use demand that the collection of such taxes shall be smited to the necessities of the Government when beneathy and economically administered.

What Shall the Future Be?

What is the future of the Democratic party to be? Will it become Republican as licated by the Wilson bill, or Populist as indicated by the income tax scheme? Or will it kick away the lie and humbug that seek to make it Republican, and the other He and humbug that seek to make it Popu-Matic and Socialistic, and become Demogratic again ?

This is the most serious emergency that has come upon the Democracy for thirty years. Its honor and its future are both at stake. Has it the courage to retrace its steps, to right-about-face again to the line which it stood at Chicago, and from which it has been led by cowards and traitors? It is easy to make an honest tariff for revenue only, a tariff that shall not rob the great majority of the American people, and shall produce revenue enough without twice robbing persons possessed of an inne of more than \$4,000 a year.

It is not yet certain whether the Democracy can avoid defeat next fall or in 1896; but it can at least prevent itself from being put into a hole for ten or twenty years.

Not an Agreeable Quandary.

The theory of Mr. CLEVELAND's distressed defenders in the Hawaiian business now seems to be that Minister Willis must have blundered. He should have clung desperately to the chapce of escape from a dilemma, which the Queen's original refusal of Mr. CLEVELAND'S conditions had opened. When she took it all back, and accepted the conditions, he should have told her that it was too late, and that, she had already "let out "Mr. CLEVELAND, as NORDHOFF phrased Instead of that he allowed her to retract, as the current news goes, and then made his demand on the Provisional Government to abdicate.

But after all, say the defenders, there is no ground for worry. Mr. CLEVELAND'S language to Hawali should be taken purely in a Pickwickian sense. When through Mr. WILLIS he invited the Queen to be restored, the gallant proposal was subject to the approval of the Provisional Government. And when he requested that Government to step down and out, it was only a perfunctory discharge of duty under an acute sense of moral responsibility, and not intended to lead to enything serious.

This consoling theory, therefore, infers that, since Mr. WILLIS was required only to make a fool of himself, he has probably done nothing more, in spite of his suspected burnder. Mr. CLEVELAND's plan, as now interpreted by his backers, has, at worst, only made the Government of the United States contemptible alike in the eyes of the osed Queen and her enemies, by exciting in the former hopes that it did not expect to fulfil and by making upon the latter de-

mands that it never intended to enforce.

This gratifying prospect, however, is marred by some forebodings. In spite of the secrecy with which the Corwin's news has been guarded, the words of one sailor that there is "a big row on" in Hawaii have produced manifest disquiet. Has Mr. CLEVE-LAND hoodwinked Congress? Have his Instructions to Mr. Willis plunged Hawaii into war? Between the alternatives of the outrage involved in setting up the discarded throne in the islands, and the pitiful epectacle of having the requests of the Government of the United States rejected with scorn by the Government of Hawaii. Mr. CLEVELAND's friends can only wait and hope that the latter is the reality.

What's the Matter?

The secreey in which the news brought om Honolulu by the Corwin is kept by Mr. CLEVELAND would be tomfoolery of the at absurd sort, if it were not keeping from Congress and the people, by a despotio use of power, information which ought of right to be free for them and for all men.

It is not merely secreey as to the official espatches which Mr. WILLIS sent by the Corwin, but secrecy as to the occurrences at Honoiulu which were within the private knowledge of every officer and every sailor of the vessel when she left that port.

All these men are gagged by Mr. CLEVE-

LAND. Under pain of punishment they are forbidden to tell what they saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears reeds as if they were spies whom he had sent into an enemy's camp and whose information was to be for himself alone, last by revealing it to anybody else they ald embarrass a strategic situation and higder the successful progress of our arms. Even if we were at actual war with Hawall, and it was a great and powerful enemy against which we needed to take every asure of precaution, instead of a small community which Mr. CLEVELAND has tried to buildoze, the islands are too far away to gain anything by the publicity of intellibrought thence after a long voyage Even if they lay near our coast, or were within telegraphic communication with us, no harm could come to any honest interest here by the publication of what was happening there. Mr. CLEVELAND is keeping nothing from the Hawaiians. He is simply keeping from the American people and onopolizing for himself information which belongs to everybody.

Here is a ship which comes from a port from which all the people and their Representatives are eager to get certain facts. Every man aboard her knows of these facts. They were common property in Honolulu when she left there, but when she gets to San Francisco they are locked up and reserved for Mr. CLEVELAND and his Secretary of State sione. The officers and crew are confined to the vessel, and terrorized into keeping their mouths shut. They dare not tell what they know of happenings in Honolulu, there known to all men. They are pressed into the secret service, and deprived of the right of speech.

It is a childish plece of business throughout but it is also symptomatic v. sation of authority which has marked the

the matter? Is he ashamed to let the news brought by the Corwin be known? But soon the news will come by means of communication which even his bullheadedness cannot control.

Does Barbadoes Want to Come In? The correspondent of the New York Times at Relikestown, in Rarbadoes, gives a vers interesting account of the growing valu of that island as a port of call and coaling station for American vessels, and finds that among its old residents our countrymen are very popular. They spend more money there, he says, than other visitors, and when an American war ship is in port, there is a general stirring up of life at the hotel. He has "heard many leading young Barbadians declare openly their dislike of English rule, and express the wish that some day the island may come under American control." One young man, in a public place, and in the presence of English officials, exclaimed that the proudest moment of life to him and other Barbadians would be when they should "owe alle

giance only to the American flag." It is further said that Barbadoes is con sidered by American war ships to be the best coaling port in the Windward Islands, after St. Thomas and St. Lucia. Especially when they are going to the South Atlantic these vessels find that Barbadoes is just about the last port they can make in the West Indies. The distance from New York. on a course a little east of south, is nearly 2,000 miles, and filling up the bunkers again gives an easy run to Rio de Janeiro, with coal left for station duty at that point. The Newark and the Detroit touched at Barbadoes on their last voyage to Rio, as did the cutter Grant on her way to the Pacific, and the American training vessels when they go to the West Indies, generally

manage to visit the Island. But we think that so long as Great Britain maintains St. Lucia as one of her great strategic outposts and fortified naval stations for the watch and ward of our At lantic scaboard, Barbadoes, the near neighbor of St. Lucia, will be held also in a tight grasp. Besides, if the young Barbadians are looking forward with hope to casting in their lot with the American Union, they may as well keep quiet about it during Mr CLEVELAND'S Administration. He does not favor the annexation of islands at a distance, and he thinks "diseatisfaction with a form of government not our own" is no ground for welcoming even those that do want to join us.

What Would Follow the Wilson Tariff.

Some Republican protectionists, in objecting to the Wilson Tariff bill, urge as one of their chief arguments the injury which its discussion is causing by unsettling trade. The manufacturer whose output is menaced by a cut in the tariff. which brings foreign goods into the American market at a cheaper selling price than he can make them here for, at the present scale of American wages, will be sure to restrict the work of his mill or factory until the question is definitely settled by the adoption or rejection of the pending Tariff bill. In the meanwhile, he will either close his factory, or work it at half time, or with a smaller force of men, or endeavor to reduce the scale of wages. The longer the Wilson bill is discussed, the graver is the injury done to business interests by its considera tion, and the stronger will become the demand for the prompt and summary settle ment of the whole question of tariff schedules and for the proper system of imposing them. That is what the Republican protectionists contend.

But this form of opposition to the WILsoy bill appears cohemersi, selfish, and totally unsubstantial when compared with the graver and greater objection urged by Democrats. That objection is, that the WILSON bill, if adopted, means merely the beginning of a protracted series of tariff controversies extending perhaps over many years. The genuine tariff reformers will not be satisfied with the reductions made by the Wilson bill. They insist that it is but the first step. They would have it modified tariff duties are wiped out.

The protected manufacturer, on his side, would insist on rearrangements of the rates and schedules from time to time. Under the system of protection to favored interests, imperfectly and inequitably preserved by the Wilson bill, no duty would ever be definitely fixed, except until the pext session of Congress, when it might be pereased or diminished at the demand of this or that group of manufacturers. Some so-called "raw materials" are put on the free list by Professor Wilson. Why should not others be put there? Some raw materials are to be protected by a tax. Why should not the number of these be increased?

The Wilson bill, whatever may have been the purpose of the Professor and those for whom he is supposed to be acting, settles nothing. It muddles the muddy waters of protective taxation, with a stick instead of a dredge. It leaves the whole question of schedules and benefits open and unsettled as before.

That is a sound Democratic objection which the innate unconstitutionality of the bill aggravates, and which its failure to supply the required revenue further illus trates and enforces.

The thing for Congress to do is to put an end to any further suspense or delay, by enacting once for all, an indiscriminating tariff on all imports at a definitely fixed percentage ad valorem. That would stop favoritism, raise sufficient revenue, and vindicate the fidelity of the Democratic majority to its most solemn and specific pledges to the people. It would be, withal, strictly constitutional. No man could quote John C. CALHOUN, DAVID A. WELLS, JOHN RUT-LEDGE, OF ROBERT GRIER MONROE in opposition to its validity as a lawful use of the taxing power of the Government. If the rate of percentage was too high, it could be afterward lowered; if it was too low, it could afterward be raised; but any alteration would affect all citizens alike and all interests equitably. There would be no injustice and no pretext for special favors or exemptions.

Give us a constitutional tariff for revenue only, and oh ! let it be soon !

The Singular Delusion of the Hon.

Thomas Dunn English. We printed on Saturday a letter from a constituent of Congressman English of New Jersey, affirming that Dr. ENGLISH explains his support of the Wilson Tariff bill by the astounding statement that the Chicago platform does not declare for a tariff for revenue only, but merely for a tariff for revenue.

The author of "Ben Belt" is so intelligent a gentleman that this seemed almost incredible. To suppose that he could have run for Congress in the cunvass of 1892 without knowing what the platform of his party contained; that he could have spoken,

voters, involved a tax upon credulity too heavy to be paid offhand. We preferred to believe that our correspondent in Orange

must have misunderstood Dr. ENGLISH. Now, however, we find in print the subjoined document, purporting to be a letter written by Congressman English to one of

his constituents in Newark : "Your communication is acknowledged. You are ever in saving that the Democratic party is piedged to a 'tariff for revenue only. The most 'sa's 'does not over to the platform, if you will rest to. Between a tariff for revenue 'only,' and a tariff for revenue, there is this distinction, that a tartif for revenue 'only' taxes al yaw masserials as a revenue source; tariff for revenue however, which has been the ductrine of the Demo-cratic party since the days of James K. Pors. and even before, affords, to use the language of Mr. Clay in 1844 'incidental protection to our natural industries.' perfected further by amendment, as it will be brist t passes both Houses, is intended to produce."

Congressman Excutsu's clear perception of the fact that, under a tariff for revenue only, raw materials cannot be let in free, and his recognition of the protectionist nature of the proposed Wilson tariff, only serve to increase our amazement at his unqualified assertion about what is in the platform. He squarely admits that if the platform required a tariff for revenue only. the Wilson bill would not meet the requirement; he squarely admits that the WILSON tariff is not a tariff for revenue only, but a tariff for incidental protection and then he asserts, just as squarely, and with every appearance of perfect sincerity and profound conviction, that the words 'tariff for revenue only" do not occur in the platform. He even challenges any doubter to examine the platform in order that he may convince himself that the significant word only is not there.

What does this mean? Other Democrats who are preparing treason to the pledge of the Democracy's platform, either try to push that pledge out of sight, or defend their recreancy, as Chairman Wilson does, by the plea of expediency. Congressman ENGLISH, alone in his party, stakes every thing, the logic of his position, the orthodoxy of his Democracy, the good faith and honesty of his vote in the House of Representatives, upon the distinct, positive, and unqualified asseveration that the words "tariff for revenue only" are not to be found in the platform.

Upon what copy or version of the Chicago platform does he base this astonishing statement? There is some bedevilment or strange mystification here, and it behooves Congressman Excusse and his triends to clear it up without delay.

How Often Will Ah Jim Register? The highbinders of San Francisco have improved the absence of the Chinese Consul. on a visit to Washington, to bulldoze their countrymen who may be inclined to register under the McCREARY, or amended GEARY, law. They have torn down the posters that had been affixed through

Chinatown explaining the requirements of

the new registration law, and have circu-

lated commands not to register. This is fume and folly on the part of the highbinders, since it is understood that more potent authorities than they will throw their influence in favor of registration. In fact, the only fear of some Californians is that the Chinese may register too much. This notion, which is novel and curious, was set forth in a letter which Mr. PERKINS received from a friend, and read some time ago in Congress:

" By the extension of time for registration afforded by the McCarant act every Chinaman will register, no doubt-if their companies permit them-but he will not stop at one registration, he will register a hal dozen times. For instance, Ast Jin will register at San Francisco to day as An Jru. He will register the next day at Caktand or Merced as Au Six. His personal ap-pearance may be different each time. As Au Bux he registers the following day at Freeno, and An Joun the next day at San Francisco or some other city. Au Jin may register twenty or one hundred times."

Mr. Perkins remarked that as no penalty Is fixed upon AH JIM for extra registration, provided he does not represent his name as AH SIN, he can go through California procoring certificates for cousins and the cousins of cousins, and then send the surplus certificates to China, where they will have a market value. The way in which at each successive session of Congress, un- the multitudinous population of the Flowery Kingdom may then be used by the certificate broker in the second stage of the supposed fraud, is thus set forth:

"The broker will have 400,000,000 to nick from and as all the Chinese are smooth shaven and look alike anyhow, it will not be difficult for the broker to find a man to fit each certificate. By the time the registretion under the law closes we will have usued possibly presence in this country of 400,000 Chinamen more than are here now."

The third step would be the smuggling in of the Chinamen thus litted out, by way of

Canada, Mexico, or the West Indies. We think, however, that a needless cause of alarm has been raised in the minds of Congressman Perkins's correspondent and his friends as well as in the minds of those who assign much importance to the poster-destroying fury of the highbinders. Until evidence to the contrary is furnished, we shall expect our Chinese realdents to register once, and once only. Long before the period of probation is ended, we shall expect to see them flocking to the registration offices to contribute likenesses of their smiling faces to the national portrait gallery, and to secure, in return, certificates of protection in the land where they are living happily and amassing fortunes.

Wilson's idea: A bill to provide revenue that actually provides a deficiency of seventy millions a rear. Mr. Wilson must be a great

Here is a part of a despatch from Rome about the troubles in Sicily, which we printed

"The American Consul warned the Prefect in Pa terms that great quantities of money and firentma were coming to the island from France. His suspicious had been first aroused in his banking business, in which he was constantly receiving checks for large automate payable to persons of little of no property or commer cial standing. The Consul behaved that serious mus chief was in the air, and regarded it as his duty to advise the authorities of their paril."

We should like to know whether the Ameri ean Consul at Palermo has any instructions from the State Department which require him to render a service of this peculiar kind to the Italian Government, or to give information to the Prefect of Palermo that, in the transaction of his banking business, he received checks from France for large amounts payable to certain persons in Falermo? It surely was not his duty, under any rule of the American consular service, to play the part which he alleges he has played. We cannot say whether he considered it his duty, as a banker, to east suspicton upon the people who drew cash from his bank for the checks that were sent to them from France or upon the people in France wh sent the checks; but we cannot suppose that his banking business will flourish in Paterinif he communicates the details of it to the Prefect, in the interest of the royal Govern ment. It is conceivable that checks may be transmitted from France to Italy for legit mate purposes, as there are many thousands of Italians in France who send home money which reaches "persons of little or no property

or commercial standing. The American Consul at Palermo ought to furnish Secretary GRESHAM with an explanation of his conduct as an informer. American

time; and our Consule in both France and Italy had better steer clear of all complications that may head to trouble. If our Consul at Palermo " believes that there is serious mischief in the air." let him keep out of the air. As GRESHAM is floundering in Hawail, he may not be able to send this Consol an official

letter of inquiry. Unquestionably the rejection of Mr. Honnapowen is in the interest of Democratic principles and of good government.

The Hop. JOHN SABINE SHITH IS giving lessons in logic for local Republican statesmen. Some observations of this light of above-Fourteenth-street Republicanism are blithe some as well as instructive. We append his logical sequence of inferences:

' I am in favor of an investigation."

We are in favor of an investigation." "The people are in favor of an investigation." Mr. Smrrn's logic is unconscious, of course but it is beautiful to see how he starts with himself, puts himself into the plural, and assumes that he is the people. Is there no job for such a statesman as this? Must be merely ery out, like wisdom in the streets, while no man regardeth him?

We erleve to notice in the Chicago Tribune's pictures of women asking the Iowa legislators for office, that the legislators always have their hats on and their cigars going. Alas for It is had enough to have to refuse to give a woman an office without puffing pratrie grass snipes in her pleading counte BARGA

We greet with a glad heart the star of the West, the wild man of the mountains, the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER of Montana and the Republican Committee. fares on his triumphant Eastward progress a train of rephyra are his pages and hold respectfully for him those beauteous chinners, such as the fairest goat or the blue Sicilian hills would joy to wear; they hold them while he wags his fateful chin conversing as pleasantly with reporters and statesmen as if he were not the maker of Presidents, a Warwick of flossy wool. To the Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER health and good voice: and we advise Republicans, pining to be nominated for President in 1800, to lie at those stark Montana feet and to rest upon that continental bosom.

The reports from the savings banks are interesting. We suppose that, in these hard times for the wage earners who are out of work, there must be a good many of those with steady work who think of the advantage of laving by some part, any part, of their earnings for use in case of necessity. Many of the workers who earn \$3 or \$2 or less a day could save at least a couple of dollars a week if they made an effort to do it. So little as \$2 a week runs up to over \$100 in a year; and a man i apt to feel a good deal better when he has that much money than when he has not a dollar to his name. Money grows pretty fast when it gets a good start, and is properly nursed and watched by its owner. Even a few dollars of yearly interest on a deposit in a savings bank may come in very handy about Christmas time or some other time. A workingman, or any other man, can be more independent when he has a little money upon which he can draw; and it is the nature of an American workingman to be as independent as circumstances will allow, and to be free to do as he likes.

We guess that a good many of the wage earners have recently come to realize more keenly than ever the usefulness of a savings bank account. It is useful at all times, and particularly cheering in hard times. If a good many are thinking this way now, they had better keep on thinking the same way when

Great Pan is still blooming in our midst. Now by Great Pap, this swipes the pipes Now we know what has carked this esteemed contemporary so long and made it peevish, wheery, raucous, and broken-voiced. Pan, come forth, apage, get out, evade from that midst, mosey the middle, away to fresher

We have a law which provides for the settlement of the contention between Superintendent BLAKE of the Department of Charities and Commissioner of Immigration SENNER The Superintendent sent to the Commissioner seven paspers, recent immigrants, that he might provide for their return to the countries from which they came. The Commissioner refused to accept the paupers, and the Buperintendent was unwilling to pay their passage to Europe, as he has paid the passage of other paupers. The law on the subject is ex-It provides that any shipping company which brings here "paupers or persons likely to become a public charge" shall be required to return them, at its own cost, to the ports whence they came, and "this requirement holds good for one year after any such allen may have entered the United States." responsibility, therefore, for the paupers of recent immigration whom the Superintendent sent to the Commissioner lies with the shipplng company or companies which brought them here. All companies must be held to strict account in every case in which they violate our immigration laws. We admit that they are now more careful than they were in other times; yet, beyond a doubt, thousands of immigrants who are a public charge here this winter were brought over last year, and are liable to be sent back at the expense of the offending companies. It is wrong that the people of this country should be asked to support the propers shipped here from Europe, or to pay their passage back there.

"Love's Cure" is the old play in which we are told:

"What's one man's poison signer. Is another a meat or drink

There are thousands of men and boys along the upper Hudson who are eager for the arm val of hard frosty weather, that they may earn their meat by cutting ice for the New York market. At the same time we have reason to congratulate the people of the city, especially the poorer poorle, that there has hardly been a touch of frost hereabout since the winter set in, and that the weather has been mild all along. Jack Frost, who would make people suffer here, would be welcomed by other people a hundred miles to the north. The ice dealers say that at least 15,000 ice cutters between Poughkeepsie and Albany are bewaiting the absence of frost, the approach of which is dreaded by twenty times that number of the denizers of this city. Then there are as many as a thousand Hudson fishermen who get their living in winter by fishing through the ice, and who will be hard up till the closure of the river, which would be better liked by some folks here if it never closed. Such is life.

We favor brown bread, the kind known as "Graham bread," called after the diet re-former, the liev. Superem Vinsual, who advocated the use of it fifty years ago, and who erected quite a stir by his arguments against the ordinary white bread of the bakers' shops. He was powerful in Boston, the fountain of reforms, which afterward made its name famous as a part of the title of "Boston brown bread. or and soggy substitute for the light and wholesome Graham loat of unnoited flour, like that which was used in the time of Moses,

We are led to think of the Graham brown bread at this moment by a letter signed "Dorcan" in the Prihone, the founder of which paper, by the way, was a believer in it and a cur sumer of it. "lioreas" describes it as a superlative bread, made of the choicest wheat, the whole wheat, not merely of the central or stateny substances in it, but of all its nourish lug elements, severat of which are partly wasted in the making of superfine flour. True, in lead. are the words of "Dorcas," true as a square

people as unfit for the table by reason of its | IN WESTMINSTER ABBET'S JUNK SHOP. susposed inferierity to the ordinary

After praising the genuine Graham bread Dorone" suggests that it is the thing to give to the poor people who are objects of charity in

these times of scarcity. "Dorcas" says: "These poor are half starved upon light bakers' bread, all starch. Perhaps they would scorn any other. Let us have a test. Let us serve out good, brown loaves, with no nonseries about them, but with double the amount of nonrichment. Those who refose them can't be suffering, and those who take them wid be all the better."

We have nothing to say about this suggest tion, but we believe that if well-off people know the marite of this kind of bread, and used it, there would soon be a very large demend for it by the community. The arguments in the Rev. Mr. Granam's treatise on Bread" are sound and scientific.

The Hon. Col. Tom MOONLIGHT is still bathing Washington in his splendor; and if he isn't appointed Minister to Bolivia or Consul to Victoria or to something as good, the met romancer of Kansas is not appreciated and the Philistines have the ball.

There is a good deal of complaint against the quality of liquor sold from behind Capt. TILLMAN'S Palmetto bar. South Carolinians aver that the Palmetto preparations are ofther weak or wild, and calculated to leave a longing unsatisfied or to etch the gullet with fire unspeakable. But Capt. Buy may reply that nobody has to drink that doesn't want to: that the more water dispensed in his dispensary liquors the more money in the till and the more health in the customers: and that to complain of the weakness of his Palmetto brands and at the same time to accuse them of a keen and biting edge is too thin. Is the polson weak? Then virtue and temperance are promoted. Is it hot? Then it is just the thing for fire-enters.

Few leaders are so full of the sincere milk of leadership as is the Hop. DANFORTH EMMET AINSWORTH of Sandy Creek. No other Republican at Albany is so surcharged with leadership. He exhales it at every pore. The trouble is that the Hon. Thomas Collier Platt doesn't know just where he wants to lead him at present. Consequently the Chevaller of Sandy Creek is somewhat in the position of an aseletant marshal's horse at a cattle show no rade. He can go sideways, curvet, prance, kick, back, and neigh vociferously; but not an inch can be move forward till the chief mar shal gives the word to start.

Since Jo Abbort of Texas got an appropriation for a tower and clock on the public building at Dallas, every Texas town is making some Texas Congressman weary with howls for a public building with a tower and a clock. Dave Cuthernos is trying to get a tower and clock for Paris, and so the passion for architecture and chronology shoots through the Lone Star State. The Texans want the tower merely for ornament. They are much too sensible to climb a tower for the purpose of viewing the landscape o'er, and they need no clock, public or private, to tell when 'tis cocktail matins or nones. But they want the beautiful every time, and if the Government is passing around towers and clocks they mean to be at the distribution.

The petition of the Boston Central Labor Union for the reopening of the Charlestown Navy Yard will remind some of the old boys about Boston of the days of soft things. the fattest fat of the Robeson days, a Republican heeler, for whom no vacancy yawned, was made Superintendent of Shavings, an ornamental post. One day some thoughtless brother official asked the Superintendent of Shavings to open a door for him. The Superintendent refused in indignation, rushed to the nearest telegraph office, and sent this remonstrance to his Congressman at Washing-

hee President at once. They are trying to crow Happy old days for the happy chaps with soft

The latest news of the wild man who has been running around naked near Dover, in New Jersey, is that he has taken to woods. He appears to be of the opinion that nobody has any right to interfere with him. for he gave chase to a number of people whom he caught sight of, and clubbed a dog that had been sent out to catch him. He ought to migrate to Kansas, where he can get liberty to do as he likes, under the protection of Governor LEWELLING.

PLAIN DEMOCRATIC TALK Mr. Cleveland and the Principal Victim His Polley of Infamy.

From the Blackford The The policy of the Administration in this Hawallan business has been one of secrecy throughout. It is a proper plan in State atfairs oftentimes; but a great deal of needless excitement in this country might have been averted, without narm to our Government, by giving to the public a few facts in the Hawaiian

situation, before the meeting of Congress. If anything like the action reported has really been taken, there will be in Congress such an overhauling of the whole Hawaiian business as will not be relished by the friends of the restoration programme. If Lillinoka lani has been restored by the action of the United States Government, the United States Government will now have to keep that dusky and discredited person on the throne by force, or else see her harled from it in a sharper, rougher way than that of one year ago.

This country cannot and will not engage in any such monstrons scheme of upholding a monarchy, and a poor discredited monarchy If the President's course has, on the other hand, been governed in all this rumbus by a mere sentiment, and he is satisfied with merely putting Lilluokalani back in a position from which she was removed, as he claims, though this is by no means clear, by the pres ence of the marines of the Boston last January, and then leaving her to her fate, it will prove to have been an unprofitable year of hostility to the efficient Provisional Covern ment on the islands and a most unkind act to the miserable ex-Queen.

Yer, it is Grammatical

To sue En los or Tax Sex-Sec. In a recent leane of our paper there appeared an aditurial artifice regard ig Hawailan matters in which accurred the sentance it took the friends of America sione that bare reson to regret Bingut's visit," As. Will you kindly any if the seniones is grammatival? Your well-known regard for the use of correct English has salabilized your-different page in the bearts of thousends of readers as as guide, and if the above is integrativation! presume you will be glad to have it pointed out 15 Birestor er, Jan 36. It is grammatical, idlomatic, and sound

One of the recognized uses of the pronoun "it is in constructions like that which is quoted. The pronoun is used without reference to any attended on the followed property antecdent, and, therefore, need not agree in accept will close on Thesiar. This has followed property attended on the first building the followed property accept the first building from the first distribution of the first distribution paintings from its own verb, is-

You Shull Maxe Li, Mr. Buds.

To man Lummar or The Sch — Or Pirage send manager of The Sch of Jan. 1, 1884, which companies saturated previous of the rear read, or a factories of the year just ushered in a will widingly for an year just ushered in a will winling for an establish diffuser any sign to seed a cruze of the hard vision seek, but to miss a rope of your empths, sometimes the New Yorks. I would not not returned to the seek the New Yorks as the Seek State of the seek. May the power to continue that framed and deered there is seek through the year the Yorks for late to . Nexues for late to . Nexues the seek through the year the Yorks of the seek through the seek th Labres Circ. Jan 4, 1804.

The Pack of the Wigwain life ded. From the Melingui I

T e anis-Tammany movement begins early this consultation and the best of t

Links of a Monster Chain that was Stretches

At West Point, and in several historical collections in the State, there are exhibited links of the chain which was stretched across the Hudson from West Point to Constitution Island in 1778. Several months ago a Front street odds-and-ends dealer, Westminster Abbey by name, bld in a lot of old fron sold at auction by the Government in the Brooklyn Navy Vard. In the lot were several places of chain, each link of which weighs 200 pounds and is three feet long. The buyer did not know exactly what he would do with his junk, but, considering it worth what he had paid for it as old

iron, was satisfied with his purchase. Some time after a collector for the Libbs Prison Museum, a Mr. Gunther, called on Mr. Abbey and offered to buy a section of the old chain. He bought 5,000 pounds, paid five cents a pound for it, and then explained that it was a part of the chain placed across the Hudson at West Point in 1778. He said he had an authentic history of the chain down to

had an authentic history of the chain down to the time it was piled up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and from there traced it to the Front street dealer.

Secretary of the Navy Herbort was applied to for information, but could not give a history of the chain further back than for the fifty years it had been in the Navy Nard.

Abram S. Hewitt became interested in the discovery, as he is the present owner of the from mine near the Sterling mines, from which the arccame which went into the chain. At Tuxodo is the old force where the chain was made. Mr. Hewitt wanted the chain, but he and the dealer have not agreed upon terms, seconding to a letter signed by Mr. Hewitt, which the dealer yesterday showed to a Sux reporter.

which the dealer yesterday showed to a Sux reporter.
The dealer still has three sections of eighteen links each, and two detached links. He describes the metal of the canin as silver steel," which may not be securate, but is pleasing. The bars of which the links are formed are three inches in diameter. The narrow space between the stoles of the links is four inches across, and the space between the ends, inside the oblong, is thirty inches. It appears that the chain was not passed by the enemy, as was the one stretched across from Fort Montgomery and Authony's Nose in 1770. That was swept away twice by the river currents, and a third one was destroyed by the British in 1777, who went then as far up the river as kingston. The West Point chain was much heavier than the one used at Fort Montgomery.

ADOLPH L. SANGER'S ESTATE. \$5,000 of Personalty Only-Ills Life Insur-

nace Said to Have Been Heavy, There was considerable surprise yesterday when the will of Adolph L. Sanger, the late President of the Board of Education, was flied and it was learned that he had left no real estate, and personalty which was valued at only \$5,000. One of his intimate friends said:

"The popular idea of Mr. Sanger's fortune was all wrong. He never was a man of very large income, though the liberality with which he spent his money made it appear that he was. Like many others, there were constant demands on him from many sources. a member of several clubs he was a liberal patron of the opera, and he was also interested in a great many charities. Very few men. in a great many charities. Very few men. I think, ever asked him for financial assistance who did not get it. Nevertheless, the \$5,000 mentioned in the will does not represent all that his four daughters will receive. I believe he carried a heavy life insurance. I don't know the amount, but it was large. It was made payable to the children and therefore does not figure in the estate and is not subject to the usual inheritance tax."

Mr. Sauger's daughters are Fleaner D.

Mr. Sanger's daughters are Eleanor D. Schumann of Chicago and the Misses Clara, Maria F. and Sarah L. Sanger. Mr. Sanger's estate is divided equally among them.

PRAYER MEETING FOR POLICEMEN. First Service of the Series Conducted by the Christian Police Association.

A prayer meeting for policemen was held in Association at 235 West Thirtieth street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two active and two retired policemen and eight women were present, and they prayed and sang for an hour One of the retired policemen was James Brit-

One of the retired policemen was James Britton, once the tailest member of the Broadway squad. He is blind.

The meeting was the first of a series, which will extend through the week. Secretary J. L. Spicer, who conducted the meeting, said:

The object of this organization is to spread among policemen a desire to worship God. We afford them an opportunity of coming here at any time to pray or join with us in singing. Every one of our members takes a pledge to pray for the police every day."

POLITICAL NOTES.

New York is the only large city in the United States the increase in the running expenses of which does no capita taxation in New York steadily declines.

The Cartears Hook Park will cost \$1,870.421, and the city is to issue bonds, to be paid for by taxation, in ten justaliments with juterest. The annual tax on all the real estate in the Thirteenth ward is \$265,000. When Matt Breen, former chaplain of the former Sixty-minth Regiment, was one of the leaders of the opposition to Tamman; Hall in the annexed district, he incurred the particular hostility of Henry D. Pur-

roy, the veteran Tammany leader there; but when it 1892 it was determined to harmonize as far as possible the elements of Domocratic opposition there. Mr. Pur roy, like the good general he is, took in Mr. Breen an had the Legislature make a place for him, that o Attmmey for the Department of Street Improvements an honorary post, at \$5,000 a year! Recently Mr Breen has felt a sudden access of paralelous diligence and he has addressed the following communication to Commissioner Haffen "In addition to acting a atterney for your department, the statute impo-upon me the obligation of prosecuting violations corporation ordinances occurring in the Twen ty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. This involve the work of preparing and serving papers of appear an es in court, trial of actions, issuing of executions, co.lections of fines and penalties. Recping books and acrounts, and making monthly reports and returns to the city-freasury. From your own knowledge of my duties relating specially to your department it must be addressed in the sent of the control to performed by me williant assistance. As it is not comtent for me, not being at the head of a department address the Reard of Patimate and Apport on the subject, i respectfully submit a request that you officially draw the attention of the said Board to the facts above stated in order that the sum of at lea \$1 200 may de allowed in the final estimate for 18 for such assistance."

Mr. Thumas Leasur, who has been selected by the naming denoral Committee of the Sixteenth Assembly district as the naminal member from the district of the Executive Committee of Tammany Link ha elidnows and estimable business man. Burn to the district forty-four years ago, he has resided there ever since, and is thoroughly identified with its interests, He carried on the stop business on Third evenus for twenty eight years, and retired in 1-rol. Since the time behas been engaged in the real estate business W. h the accession of Mr. Carrall to the interestip. Mr. Legan, who previously had taken in active partia The joined the Tanmany that Caners Committee f the district, and became its Treasurer. He is as sentially a business man, and in no sense a molinetan, making repeatedly declined Assembly and Alternania nominations and other honors tendered him.

In the Fifth descript June E. Murphy is to be the business committeening the big lived in the district for more than the sty years, and he now conducts a a University Denouerat

NOTES OF THE ART GALLERIES,

the literart or wat by us of the Avulterineal the borld's Pair furbility the portures by A. Zora. who is now in New York. The outunin abow of the Academy of Design will

ne with this week. It has not been namely success-meaterably, sixture on artists ally very much abead the resultant entire home. For West Cour Suciety hate were constitute in an arbitration to chemically in February

eletere in ministers in oil wains color, postal or charismi, in the gallery of the citil, 40 West Ywaniy-scennol street on naturally mean to continue for due

The Iwell's Places Toward exhibition of paintings, a To anis-Tanamony muteniant begins and, this cover each a it be special at the lifth avenue are year. The forminishin organizations are already transfer on the 27 by J. H. Helphe J. Francia Murhatthed, with most in akeyance less stand cover phy. Educati Noran, Verplang String, Lunry P. Sanith.

BUNBEAMS.

One of the bright spots in last year's record of intuatrial depression is the annual report of the Vadustrial depression is the annual report of the New England Saheries, which tells of a prosperous reason. The catch of that section of the Sahing industry which centres at Glouvester, Nasa, reached an estimated Falue of \$8,000,000 last senson. The receipts were but little below those for 1897, which was a phenomenally

good season.

-- Raptiem by immersion was performed in a peculiar manner a few days ago in Buffalls township, Washingthe county, Pa. Thomas To and was too ill to leave his rount, and was destrous of baptism. A large beg was made and filled with water, and into this Mr. Teland, suspended in a slice; was lowered. The rile was performed by the Rev. & Justice, a correguman of the

Bristian Church.
- Toe lingering dingy, but humane and attractive shabbiness of the French quarter is daily enhanced as contrag since great business buildings in buff brick have begin to spring up in that region. Nearly all the great structures recently put up in the French quarter are of the light color so congenial to the skies of New York, and the prospect is that the region will shortly be transformed from one of the dimmest to one of the most brilliant in New York.

"You've no idea what a turnout of people we can get by promising souvening," said the advance agent of a theatrical company. "They've pulled us out of sav-eral had places this season-for you know this season has been a hard one. By giving away a picture card or a fancy pin, or a little piece of imitation bronze, we could double the attendance. It's easy enough to get up a 250th performance every now and then when we

strike one of the inside towns. -time encounters now and then in various parts of the town a secutingly empty area apartment, its win-dows and glazed doors, designed for business purposes, tare of curtains and without lettering Crouched low however, where the light falls best in the bare apart ment, are three or four dark signres, surrounded by great piles of fresh corks. They are usually Spanish cork outters, doft man of their trade, who are hired to ent corks for bettles or for dealers in assorted corks. - The lettrate and pretty art of repairing rare and valuable small objects is chiefly in the hands of

foreigners. Sixth avenue and the cross streets hard by sheller the repairers of brid a brac, usually Frenchmes or Italians. One of these is the man made famous under the disguise of Laguerre, as the keeper of a sylvan retreat at Williamstridge. The repairers of violing are usually Germans, and there are many of them scattered over the regions east of Third avenua.

There is a story to those calloo prints of cats and dogs and rabbin which, sewed together and stuffed with cotion, serve as admirable toys for small children. The idea of such a toy occurred to a woman, and she tried value to convince several calloo printers that the

thing would be profitable. She found, at length, a man ufacturer who was willing to undertake the experi-ment of printing her toys, and he has since paid her many thousands of dollars in reyalties upon the natent. -One pawnbroker's window up town displays, amid a bost of watches "warranted good timekespera,", boxing gloves, opera glasses, jewelry, and musical instruments, a little gold pin marked "Baby," half a dozen stonemason's hammers with evidences of recen-

use, a spirit level, many other tools scarce coul from the hands of now idle craftsugen, and a cutiess bearing upon its sheath the engraved name of the Captain of Company II. First Massachusetts Cavalry, manifestly a war relic.

-The uninformed would often mistake the cheapest amber when made up into commercial forms for the most expensive. Many long and beautifully clear pipstems are made from amber chips, the waste product of amber carving. These are melted and moulded into shapes that are seldour or never seen in the coatly carved amber. These moulded amber articles are an

tremely durable, and it is difficult to see why they should not be esteemed by practical persons as valuable as carved amber. -An electric motor attachment has been applied to the Catling gun which promises not only to more than double the destructive capabilities of that particular machine, but to effect a great advance in the efficiency of all machine gune. The motor is detachable, is of one-horse power, is very small, weighing but a trifle over fifty pounds, and is placed in the breech of the run, amply protected. The motor increases the pre firing. 1,200 shots a minute, to more than

8,000 shots a minute. -While the California Midwinter Fair, in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, was informally opened on New Year's Day, according to schedule, the formal and official opening will not occur until about the 20th of this month. The fair has so far outgrown the original plans that its area has been increased from 40 to 160 acres. The slow arrival of the exhibits has been one cause of the delay in opening, but by the last week of the month the exhibition is to appear in perfected splender and magnificence.

--Pumpkin pie has its own special haunte in New York. It is seldem seen in those quarters where Franch or German pastry is sold, and it has been bapished from many fashionable and would-be fashionable restaurants. It is still displayed in full luxuriance slong the water front, especially far down town, doubtless ecause there are still Yankse sailers and Yankes traditions along the wharves. You may have it in five or ten-cent wedges, and a ten-cent piece of pumpkin pie along with a five-cent cup of the excellent coffee served on the water front is an abundant luncheon.

-A man in Eimira who used to see something of Mark Twain, says that the humorist always took an nuexpected view of things. He (Mark) was asked to go to the Reformatory and give a reading to the boys there. erary club to read down in the town. The boys are unarmed and under guard, and it will be perfectly safe-for me. By watching them I can get an idea of how safe it's likely to be to read the same thing to that

ciub." He gave both readings, and still lives. quinted with New York, rode up town the other day on the rear platform of a Fourth avenue car, and the enaudibly instructed the other touching such noteworth Union Square and the Charities building had been dui; noted, and there was a silence until the car approach ed the Madison Square Garden. Then the city man explained the nature of the building, and, pointing toward the statue of Diana, said: "See that angel up there? It be's lighted at night, and the gold just

-There were 33.136 locomotives engaged to hanking passenger and freight over the railways of this coun try last year, 8,848 in bauling passenger trains alone. To transport the passenger traffic of the country 28,875 care were in operation, while for the course ance of freight nearly a million cars were required. A atriking comprehension of these facts is had in considering that the lecomotives, placed and to end, would make a train 857 miles long, while the freight cars, marshalled on a single track, would make a train 7.028 miles long, that is, they would make a single train of para reaching across the continent and back, and back

The railroads do more for needle then the public knows. If a man bas really bought a ticket and losses, he can generally finish his ride. Sickly, young, and timid people, too, are watched to see that they do ace get off at the wrong stations, and last year a little boy travelled alone from New York to man Francisco. Tel-ograms were sent in advance by the raliced authorties to their agents along the line, and at certain points they boarded the train, saw that he was well, put him aboard the right car when changes were made at Chicago and Omaha, directed the conductors to give him berths and see that he got his meals, and the little fellow reached his mother in California after a ride as unadventurous as a trip to Hartem.

-The unusual spectacle of a Chinaman, in full celest al costume, carrying a walking cane, attracted some attention on Fulton street, Brooklyn, the other even ing. He had just come over the bridge from New York, consider to make a social call. He was a Chinaman of quite distinguished appearance; looked like a prospe-um merchant. His biones was of plum-colored figured ally, fixed with bine and adjed with fur, and bis shoes were fine's embroddered. The cane, an ordinary atout attan walking caue, he carried in his right hand knob downward, grasped about six inches from the sud and traffed it after him very much after the manner ! fee ad by dudes and willie boys. He seemed to west his cans with a good deal of emburrasied conscious ness and it was hard to conjecture whether he was carrying it for style of was simply taking it home for some purpose.

-Those bits of older New York that surprise one here And there as the close notice long or short visits at the cond of a charmonplace attent are most frequent of the weak site of the city, and in the raction not feel Yours Alangion square. Clarkson arrest is not with up claime of the sum to produce specthers. But the view south westward using that there of her from the conuse of licensing street is the actuation gimps out a Largementy. The timeson is due shiely to a serior of a livie, bosses on Variet street. They have gathers roots deep dorner windows, and addly chattred chinner side. Thise times show in clear willing action a background of bars say. The house of only two said a half attended buch, and sealed to tiew at an und angle that accentiates of their obsfaulduned charin, though they are sufficiently publicance from whatever a technique may be seen.

ber Trans illegationer smith will entitle at the Aver Galler, because in the form of some forty water of the an entitle will open an exhibition of the sale source in the act of the form of some forty water of the all majority. The annual of the will open an exhibition of an entitle will be a strong to the form of some forty water of the sale of the sal mor tracks that progressive elect up and a waller sales. Turneryous partered the railer, as seen from Bear Bil aides setti seen. Lai with an a most so was able light most and thus smale up successable for the light most and thus smale up successable for this large and the light have and the thing has a successable into based for thinks. A few modes against which have been in the same Brants Park been a fator that through through the about and the country of the about a read and rain, shiften of the about rains while a block of the about a rains while a fator a fator a fator a fator and a fator a fator and a fator and a fator and a fator a fator a fator a fator and a fator a fator and a fator a fa quaint and autique air that doubles thair chords